IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1-12. (Canceled)

13. (Original) An intraocular lens for a human eye, the intraocular lens comprising:

an optic body sized and configured to be received in the human eye, the optic body comprising an anterior wall with an anterior optical center, a posterior wall with a posterior optical center, and a chamber between the anterior wall and the posterior wall, the optic body having an optical axis intersecting the anterior wall at the anterior optical center and the posterior wall at the posterior optical center;

an optically transmissive primary fluid having a first density and a first refractive index, the primary fluid being contained in the chamber of the optic body in a sufficient amount that orienting the optical axis in a horizontal orientation for far vision positions the optical axis through the primary fluid and immerses the anterior and posterior optical centers in the primary fluid; and

an optically transmissive secondary fluid substantially immiscible with the primary fluid and having a second density and a second refractive index that are different than the first density and the first refractive index, the secondary fluid contained in the chamber of the optic body in a sufficient amount that orienting the optical axis for near vision at a range of effective downward angles relative to the horizontal orientation positions the optical axis to extend through the primary fluid and the secondary fluid,

wherein the chamber further comprises a dike for inhibiting flow of the secondary fluid to the anterior and posterior optical centers when the optic body is oriented to angle the optical axis upward relative to the horizontal orientation.

14. (Currently amended) An intraocular lens according to claim 13, wherein the dike is sufficient in ~~dimension~~ capacity to prevent ~~all of~~ the secondary fluid from reaching the anterior and posterior optical centers when the optic body is oriented to place the optical axis upward and perpendicular to the horizontal orientation.

15. (Original) An intraocular lens according to claim 14, wherein the dike comprises a channel formed in a member selected from the group consisting of the anterior wall and the posterior wall.

16. (Original) An intraocular lens according to claim 15, wherein the channel is arcuate.

17. (Original) An intraocular lens according to claim 15, wherein the channel is annular.

18. (Original) An intraocular lens according to claim 13, wherein the dike comprises a protuberance formed in a member selected from the group consisting of the anterior wall and the posterior wall.

19. (Original) An intraocular lens according to claim 18, wherein the protuberance is arcuate.

20. (Original) An intraocular lens according to claim 18, wherein the protuberance is annular.

21. (Canceled)

22. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 13, wherein the range of effective downward angles comprises at least an angle of 90 degrees relative to the horizontal orientation, wherein at the angle of 90 degrees the optical axis extends through the primary fluid, the secondary fluid, and a fluid interface where the primary and secondary fluids contact one another.

23. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 13, wherein the first density is greater than the second density, and wherein orienting the optical axis at the range of effective downward angles translates the primary fluid toward the anterior wall and positions the optical axis to extend through the primary fluid at the anterior optical center and the secondary fluid at the posterior optical center.

24. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 13 wherein the second density is greater than the first density, and wherein orienting the optical axis at the range of effective downward angles translates the secondary fluid toward the anterior wall and

positions the optical axis to extend through the secondary fluid at the anterior optical center and the primary fluid at the posterior optical center.

25. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 13, wherein one of the fluids is a gas.

26. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 25, wherein the gas comprises air.

27. (New) An intraocular lens for a human eye, the intraocular lens comprising:

an optic body sized and configured to be received in the human eye, the optic body comprising an anterior wall with an anterior optical center, a posterior wall with a posterior optical center, and a chamber between the anterior wall and the posterior wall, the optic body having an optical axis intersecting the anterior wall at the anterior optical center and the posterior wall at the posterior optical center;

an optically transmissive primary fluid having a density and a refractive index, the primary fluid being contained in the chamber of the optic body in a sufficient amount that orienting the optical axis in a horizontal orientation for far vision positions the optical axis through the primary fluid and immerses the anterior and posterior optical centers in the primary fluid; and

a vacuum area present in the chamber of the optic body in a sufficient amount that orienting the optical axis for near vision at a range of effective downward angles relative

to the horizontal orientation positions the optical axis to extend through the primary fluid and vacuum area,

wherein the chamber further comprises a dike for inhibiting movement of the vacuum area to the anterior and posterior optical centers when the optic body is oriented to angle the optical axis upward relative to the horizontal orientation.

28. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 27, wherein the range of effective downward angles comprises at least an angle of 90 degrees relative to the horizontal orientation, wherein at the angle of 90 degrees the optical axis extends through the primary fluid, the vacuum area, and a fluid interface where the primary fluid and vacuum area contact one another.

29. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 27, wherein the dike is sufficient in capacity to prevent the vacuum area from reaching the anterior and posterior optical centers when the optic body is oriented to place the optical axis upward and perpendicular to the horizontal orientation.

30. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 27, wherein the dike comprises a channel formed in a member selected from the group consisting of the anterior wall and the posterior wall.

31. (New) An intraocular lens according to claim 28, wherein the dike comprises a protuberance formed in a member selected from the group consisting of the anterior wall and the posterior wall.

32. (New) A method for altering focus through an intraocular lens implanted in a human eye or a user, said method comprising:

implanting the intraocular lens of claim 13 into a human eye;

orienting the human eye in a generally straight ahead gaze for far vision to pass the visual axis through the primary fluid, but not the secondary fluid, for focusing on a distant point; and

moving the human eye into a downward gaze at a range of effective downward angles relative to the horizontal position for focusing on a near point in closer proximity to the human eye than the distant point, wherein in the downward gaze the visual axis passes through the primary and secondary fluids.

33. (New) A method for altering focus through an intraocular lens implanted in a human eye or a user, said method comprising:

implanting the intraocular lens of claim 27 into a human eye;

orienting the human eye in a generally straight ahead gaze for far vision to pass the visual axis through the primary fluid, but not the vacuum area, for focusing on a distant point; and

moving the human eye into a downward gaze at a range of effective downward angles relative to the horizontal position for focusing on a near point in closer proximity

to the human eye than the distant point, wherein in the downward gaze the visual axis passes through the primary fluid and the vacuum area.